

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville. Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

Orial after 12 M. 1870 trains leave Frankfort daily, except Sunday, as follows:

For Louisville..... 7:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:30 A. M. 6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 12:30 P. M. 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:05 P. M. 9:30 A. M.

Stago Departures.

LYRAVES
Hydroburg and Danville (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville (Daily)..... 10:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
Arrive at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes..... 3:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and East-ern mail closes..... 4:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes..... 2:45 P. M.

Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and East-ern mail closes..... 4:45 P. M.
Dinner and evening mail..... 5:00 P. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes..... 4:25 A. M.
Bridgeport and Clay Villages mail closes..... 7:00 A. M.
Frankfort and Danville mail..... 8:00 A. M.
White Sulphur mail closes..... 9:00 A. M.
L. T. O. O. open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

DEEDS OF KINDNESS.

Suppose the little cowslip
Should hang its golden cup,
And say, "I am such a tiny flower
I'd better not grow up!"
How many a weary traveler
Would miss its fragrant smell,
And many a heart would sorry be
To lose it from the dell.

Suppose the glittering dewdrop
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dewdrop do?
I'd better shrink away!"
The blade on which it rested,
Before the dew was done,
Without a drop to moisten it
Would wither in the sun.

Suppose the little breezes
Upon a summer's day,
Should think themselves too small to cool
The traveler of his way;
Who would not miss the smallest
And softest ones that blow,
And think they made a great mistake
If they were taking so?

How many deeds of kindness
A little child may do,
Although it has so little strength,
And little wisdom too.
It wants a loving spirit,
Much more than strength to prove
How many things a child may do
For others by his love.

Something for Our Young Readers.

Our very pleasant contemporary, *Heath and Home*, tells its young readers how to take a coin out of water without wetting the hand, and this is their method: Fill a plate with water to the depth of about a quarter of an inch; a coin is then placed in the water; a piece of paper is lighted, and put while burning on the surface of the water, and covered with a thumb. As the paper burns under the thumb the water will rush up under the thumb, and leave the coin in the plate, when it may be lifted without wetting the fingers. This is a very interesting experiment, as it affords a good illustration of the expansive power of heat, and of the pressure of the atmosphere. But we will tell our young friends of a more wonderful and equally simple method of doing the same thing. Suppose you were required to take a coin from the bottom of a deep jar, or even a pail of water without wetting your hand, and suppose further that your naked hand was to be thrust through the water, how do you suppose it could be done? Simply by shaking a little Iycopodium (a substance that may be procured cheaply at any drug store) over the surface of the liquid. Then plunge your hand boldly but steadily into the water and it will not wet you in the least. The cause of the water not wetting the hand is the same in principle as that which causes the dewdrops to stand in spherical drops on the cabbage-leaf, and the water to roll off the duck's back without wetting it. By a somewhat similar power, spiders and other insects walk on the surface of water without wetting themselves, and without sinking in the liquid to any perceptible degree.

How LADIES SHOULD KISS.—Hardenly any two females kiss alike. There is as much variety in the manner of doing it as in the faces and manners of the sex. Some delicate little creatures merely give a brush of the lip. This is a sad aggravation. We seem about to have a good time, but actually get nothing. Others go into it like a hungry man into a beef-steak, and seem to chew up our countenances. This is disgusting, and drives away a delicate lover. Others struggle like hens burrying themselves in the dirt. This is won by great exertions, and it not worth the trouble it costs. Now, we are in favor of a certain shyness, when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long; and when the fair one gives it, let her administer it with warmth and energy—let there be soul in it. If she closes her eyes and sighs deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to "slobber" a kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into a honey-suckle, deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. (We have the memory of one we received in our youth, which lasted us twenty-one years; and we believe it will be the last thing we shall think of when we die.)

A PLEA FOR THOSE WHO SLEEP IN THE MORNING.—The fact is, that as life becomes more concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a ploughman or bricklayer, or any man who has no other exhaustion than that produced from manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better; but for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of whose work is on his brain and nervous system, and who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is what is some. He needs letting down to the level of the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To lie an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not be completely quiet, unless he rests his head with his neighbor. Who is only physically tired. He must not only go to bed later but lie the longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

Fashions of rules that dinner dresses should be made with high corsage; evening dresses extremely decolleté, with a narrow band for sleeves.

How Washington Looked in 1773.

The following sketch of General Washington's personal appearance is taken from a letter written in New York, in 1778, and published in the *Kentish Gazette*, an English paper:

General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold; his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair of a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sun-burnt and without much color; and his countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous, an affectionate husband, a faithful soldier, a father to the deserving, a man of property, which he has heretofore been in the habit of attending, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. This will give special attention to the protection and management of cases in BANKE'S PRACTICE which he has had much experience.

P. U. MAJOR.

MAJOR & JETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL COURTS IN KENTUCKY, in the Court of Appeals, Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

Office over John M. Helm's boot and shoe store, on Main street.

P. U. MAJOR.

WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF HENRY, FRANKFORT, BLOOMFIELD, AND GALLATIN COUNTIES, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll County, in conjunction with W. M. Fisher, of Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

—JAN 4-7.

DYING.

Benjamin F. Taylor, of the Chicago Journal, draws the following beautiful picture in reference to the certain departure for that "undiscovered country":

There is a dignity about that going away alone, which we call dying—that wrapping of the mantle of immortality about us, that putting aside with pale hand the azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of the world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives, for we are dead; and seeing foreign countries not laid down on any map we have read about. There must be lovely lands somewhere stayward, for none ever return who go thither, and we very much doubt if any would if they could.

There are now 400 Chinese and 300 with laborers at work on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The company are pushing the work vigorously, but will undoubtedly avail themselves of the six months' extension of time to complete the first section.

Pearl ornaments for brides are gradually superseding diamonds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

GEO. SALENDER

HAS OPENED A FAMILY GROCERY ON THE CORNER OF HIGH AND BROADWAVES STREETS, WHERE HE WILL KEEP ON HAND THE FOLLOWING: Family Groceries, Liquors, Quinines, Nails, Cakes, and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery.

12cts Fresh bread constantly on hand. —MAR 3-13.

DR. W. B. CONERY

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANKFORT, KY., MARCH 10, 1871.—U.

DR. W. WAGGNER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANKFORT, KY., OCT. 22, 1870.—U.

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - - Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP

PER WHISKY of his own manufacture,

from two years old down, which he offers for

sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

—AUG 15-11.

O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL

KNOWN AND APPRECIATED IN THIS COMMUNITY) ESPECIALLY COMMEND IT FOR THE ABOVE USES.

E. H. TAYLOR JR.

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

I AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE

BERKSHIRE HOGS of all ages, the produce of

the best stock this country can afford.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. FOR PARTICULAR ADDRESS

WILLIAM H. BARRETT,

Frankfort, Ky.

—JAN 21-14.

R. A. BRAWNER,

Frankfort, Ky.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

On Great Social Evils and Abuses.

WHICH INTERFERE WITH MARRIAGE,

With sure means of relief for the Erring and

Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in

Two Volumes, 12mo, 25cts. Address,

HOWARD SANITARY AND ASSOCIATION, No.

2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1869. Price 25cts.

JNO. T. GRAY,

Agent.

All sizes of Trunks for sale cheap at Helms' Old Stand.

—DEC 10-14.

Agent.

All sizes of Trunks for sale cheap at Helms' Old Stand.

PROFESSIONAL.
G. W. CRADDOCK, S. F. J. TRABUE,
CRADDOCK & TRABUE,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS!

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin.

WILL also continue his practice in those counties in the Circuit which he has heretofore been in the habit of attending, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

Will also give special attention to the protection and management of cases in BANKE'S PRACTICE which he has had much experience.

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—JAN 4-7.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE IN COURT OF APPEALS, and Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Boone, Franklin, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and takes collections for any part of this State.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

ADVERTISING.

Rate of advertising in tri-weekly:	
One square, first insertion.....	\$1.00
One square, each continuation.....	25
Rate of advertising in Weekly:	
One square, in lines nonpareil or less 1 insertion.....	61.50
For each subsequent insertion.....	50
1/2 Double column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.	
1/2 Local notices 20 cents a line each insertion.	
1/2 Liberal contracts can be made for larger advertisements to be inserted more than once.	

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

TUESDAY APRIL 25, 1871.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE KU-KLUX BILL.

Congress has adjourned, and simultaneously General Grant starts out on a trip of pleasure and electorating to St. Louis, taking Indianapolis in his way, and doubtless intending to swing around the circle, with Chicago on his return route. One would have thought that the history of the celebrated trip of Anly Johnson, of a similar character, and its disastrous results, would have caused him to abstain from such an undertaking; but the exigencies of his party are great, and his own political fortunes desolate. Hence this tour, the bearing of which is sufficiently shown by the political turn given to his reception at Indianapolis, where, to great personal adulation by Senator Morton was added an elaborate exposition of the Radical platform, upon which it is proposed to run the Presidential race of 1872. The pure and spotless Morton appears, to indulge in the language of the turl, which is peculiarly appropriate in speaking of General Grant, as the trainer and principal hacker of the President as a candidate for re-election. The legislation of the past six months has all been framed with reference to this result, and notwithstanding the San Domingo drawback, has, in the essential object in view, been successfully managed. The great end is the Ku Klux bill. It furnishes the means to carry out the purposes of personal ascendancy over the popular will, which nothing short of that arbitrary measure could effect, and which even that may fail to secure.

We print the bill in full elsewhere, the most iniquitous measure which ever emanated from a deliberative body claiming to represent a great people. We also give the comments of several prominent journals upon it. As unmasked by Mr. Beck in his speech upon the measure, just before taking the final vote, "it has no merits. It is simply a surrender of despotic power and authority to the President by the representatives of the people, who will, I hope, see to it that men who have thus betrayed the trust confided to them shall have no chance to do so any more." The merits of the bill are more epigrammatically expressed in another part of his speech when he says "it is simply an attempt to organize 'hell' throughout all the South, and that seems to be the object and purpose of the sealing & locates of the bill."

The move of Gen. Grant with Morton's introductory campaign speech, indicates fully the plan mapped out and the desperate uses to which the lately passed bill are to be put. The Northern mind is to be fed by the foolish and criminal assertion that the South is a smoldering volcano ready to burst forth in hostile demonstration against the Government, and that the Democratic party of the country is scheming for a second war. Under this false statement, with enough encouragement to the villainies of the carpet-bag rule in the reconstructed States to give the semblance of conflict there, it is easy to see how the protest can be raised for bringing in the Ku-Klux bill to control elections in Grant's favor. The Southern States, if left to themselves, will not only be quiet, but will cast their electoral votes for a Democratic ticket in 1872. Under such unheard of reality as that of the South Carolina State Government there will, however, be, beyond doubt, popular discontent, and in that State and such others as Gen. Grant may see fit he can suspend the writ of habeas corpus, declare martial law, and deprive the State either wholly of an electoral vote, or by the use of the bayonet, secure it to himself and his party. Once let the political opposition to the party in power be held to be treasonable, and popular liberty will soon sink beneath the hand which wielded the sword. Senator Morton shows that this is the channel into which he is trying to turn Democratic opposition to further Radical rule. He would have everything declared treason which looked to a change of administration, and every State likely to give a Democratic majority, deceived in relation and held in subordination by the Ku-Klux bill.

Senator Morton has bowed General Grant into the West with the platform upon which he is to stand; now see how the subsidized Grant organs will take up the refrain and echo with parrot-like voice the same specious arguments thus put forward as the grounds for continuing in power the most shameless administration known to the annals of the country.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

At the close of a well considered leading article, the St. Louis Republican, a sterling Democratic paper, gives utterance to the following undoubted "words of wisdom": Will not the South, and especially the Southern leaders, give heed to the advice insinuated in the closing sentence?

"The very first need of the South is a Democratic national victory in 1872; and if it comes at all, it must come from the North. The South is helpless; the Democracy of the North must fight its battle, and achieve its deliverance. This is its mission to do; it is the pre-eminent purpose with which it will go into the campaign of 1872. It asks nothing but the right to accomplish the grand fraternal duty in its own way, on its own grounds, and with its own weapons; and if Southern Democrats will simply accord it this full discretion of action against an enemy which it thoroughly understands, the next election will end in the irretrievable defeat and annihilation of the party now in power."

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The following is the text of this bill of abominations as passed by Congress on last week:

An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State shall subject or cause to be subjected any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, in any such law, statute, ordinance, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action, law suit in equity, or better proper proceeding, for redress, such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, and with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review, upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1863, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in civil rights, and furnish means of their vindication, and other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable to such cases."

2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory in the United States shall conspire together to overthrow or to put down or destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat, prevent hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof; or by force, intimidation, or threat, to prevent any person from holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat, to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property, on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder, interfere with, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending any such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court fairly and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness of person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat, to prevent any person from holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together or go in disguise upon the public highway or the premises of another for the purpose of either directly or indirectly depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constitutional authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, the Chancery Court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat, to prevent any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation, or threat to influence any citizen of the United States, lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in an election of any qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, or to injure any person so holding, shall be deemed guilty of high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or any trial by court martial, shall be punished by a fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured, in his person or property, or deprived of having or exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured, or deprived of such rights and privileges, may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury, or the deprivation of rights and privileges, against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review, or other remedies provided in like cases, in such courts under the provisions of this and the preceding section, shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

3. That in all cases where intercession, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof or of the United States to deprive any person or class of people of such State of any rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection to the people in such rights, such shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures by the employment of the militia, land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combination; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section, shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

4. That whenever in any State, or part of a State, the unlawful combinations, named in the preceding section of this act, shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State and the United States, within such State or where the constituted authorities are in complicity with or shall conspire at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever by reason of either or all the causes aforesaid, the combination of such offenders and preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such conspiracies shall be deemed rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President, the public safety shall require it, and the public safety shall be law to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: Provided, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled, "An act relating to the habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other

than prisoners of war, and the penalty for refusing to obey an order of court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: Provided further, That the President shall first have made proclamation as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse, and provide I also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, upon any inquiry, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution banded upon or arising under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State shall be subject to be subjected any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, in any such law, statute, ordinance, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action, law suit in equity, or better proper proceeding, for redress, such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, and with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review, upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1863, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in civil rights, and furnish means of their vindication, and other remedial laws of the United States, which are in their nature applicable to such cases."

6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any wrongs are conspired to be done, as mentioned in the second section of this act, or are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such named first named person or persons by reason of able diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action on the cause in the proper Circuit Court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect, or refusal, may be joined as defendants in such action, provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have occurred; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased persons shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding \$5,000 damages therein for the benefit of the widow of such deceased persons if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

7. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any offenses therefore committed against the tenor of any former act, shall be prosecuted, and any proceedings already commenced for the prosecution thereof, shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

(From the Missouri Republican)

THE KU-KLUX LAW.

The party whip and spur were at last too powerful for the weak-kneed Republicans who had shown some symptoms of revolt in reference to the extreme features of the Ku-Klux bill; and so Senate and House agreed finally upon a measure which retains the worst parts of the original. It is evident that President Grant and his advisers have, by their determined advocacy of additional reconstruction legislation, placed the party in an awkward dilemma.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of Judge John W. Allen, W. D. Bailey, Thomas Drake, John Edwards, J. K. Givens, and L. P. Hoggard, who

retired to do their duty.

During the absence of the committee, and by permission of the Chair, Messrs. M. C. Givens, O. L. Drake, and B. A. Parker, candidates for the State Senate, addressed the convention, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported to the voting.

1. Resolved, That we approve the call for a convention, to assemble in the city of Frankfort on the 3d day of May next, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the various State offices.

2. Resolved, That we recommend the Hon. John Young Brown, of Henderson, for the office of Governor; Colonel D. Howard Smith for the office of Auditor; James W. T. T. for the office of Treasurer; Jas. A. Dawson for the office of Register of the Land Office, and the Hon. John Hoffman for the office of Attorney General.

3. Resolved, That the delegates hereinabove appointed be instructed to cast the vote of Webster County, in the 1870 election, for the various candidates for the various State offices.

4. Resolved, That we recommend the Hon. Dr. O. L. Drake, Dr. J. S. Sayers, Dr. J. A. Peck, Dr. Garland P. Cosby, J. R. Edwards, John G. Bailey, J. S. Whedbee, John W. Allen, John H. Parker, J. K. Givens, Dr. James Bassett, Dr. George P. Cosby, W. D. Bailey, Jr., J. H. Haleman, W. C. Kykendall, James Bailey, Jr., F. Orr, W. K. Haynes, A. Edwards, Dr. M. Rice, C. C. Hardwick, P. D. Clayton, an all other good Democrats of this county who may attend, are hereby appointed delegates to said convention.

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15. Resolved, That we recommend the

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—One hundred dollars reward each for Francis Smith, Wm. Baker, Robert Elkin, and McGinnis Tweddle.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—\$25 REWARD—Gray Mare, from the farm of James Roach.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

H. L. Todd will address the people at the Forks of Elkhorn, Thursday, April 27th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and at the Court house in Frankfort, on Friday, April 28th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Cot. S. I. M. MAJOR is invited to be present.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Cot. S. I. M. MAJOR, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature, will address the Democracy of Franklin county at Farmer's Store, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CAPTAIN H. I. TODD is invited to attend and divide time.

EDA Ku-Klux outrage occurred in Frankfort on Saturday night, for which we can find no parallel in the annals of barbarism. An individual from the North, calling himself John Frost, almost an entire stranger to this place, made a most wanton and unprovoked attack upon a family of Beans living in the suburbs of the city. Some time between two and five o'clock in the morning he entered the Bean premises, where all the family, most of whom were very young, were quietly sleeping in their beds, and he made his most ghoul-like and merciless assault. Nearly every member of the family was either so dreadfully bitten or cut that it has since died, or lives so bodily maimed that no hopes of future usefulness can be entertained. Frost acted like an escaped inmate, or one suffering from a terrible disease, hydrocephalus. His disposition to bite every living thing that came in his way was altogether unparalleled. He is still at large.

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that the assault was renewed on Sunday night, and that the Cherry, Peach, and other families were similarly and fatally attacked.

EDIt has been with very great regret that we have had to part with our friend, G. W. Rank, Esq., of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, who has sold that paper to Messrs. Miller & Lowry, and has retired from editorial duty. During his connection with the press, for more than two years, we have found him one of the most ardent workers in the effort to elevate the standard of journalism, to which end he took an active part in the organization of the Press Association, and contributed materially to its establishment as a permanent institution. Before his connection with the press he became widely known as the author of a series of spirited sketches over the *Woman de plume* of "Attorney Fairfax," including therein an article on Theodore O'Hara, with a collection of his most popular verses. We hope that the retirement of Mr. Rank from the press will not be permanent, but that after a season of rest and recuperation to his health, we shall have him with us again in some journalistic capacity.

Good Templars' Concert.—It is with more than usual pleasure that we have been informed that the Good Templars and others of Frankfort will give a musical entertainment on Thursday evening next, the object of which is to procure money with which to purchase furniture for their new lodge-room. This is a most meritorious enterprise, and should secure the liberal patronage of all who feel an interest in the good work of this noble order. The best musical talent, both amateur and professional, will be secured on this occasion, and the enjoyment of the evening will be greatly enhanced by the presence of Kentucky's poet son, Major H. T. Stanton, who will favor the audience with the rendition of several pieces selected from his poems. An excellent band of instrumental music will be in attendance, and we hope that our citizens will turn out en masse in response to this announcement.

EDOur friend Dan Swigert, whose attendance on the New Orleans races we have already referred to, met with enviable success there. His boy colt, Pilgrim, 3 years old, by Lexington dam, imported Cairn Gorm, by Satherstone, achieved a fine reputation on the 8th April, winning the dash of 3 miles in 52:59 1/4, beating Nannie Douglas and Morgan Scout, and distancing Donovan—purse, \$1,000.

On 11th April, Pilgrim won two mile heats, beating Defender—purse, \$1,250—tune, 3:41 1/2; first heat run by Defender; second heat, 3:39 over a slow track—Pilgrim was ridden foul; race given to Pilgrim.

EDThe Maysville Bulletin speaks of the wheat prospect in Northern Kentucky as follows: "In all the neighboring counties the breadth of wheat sown is greater than usual, and we have never at this season seen it look better. Our farmers are in high spirits, and if nothing occurs to injure it, we shall have unusually large crops."

EDSeveral of the ladies of Warsaw have taken a vantage of the late "law for the benefit of inebriates," and have posted notices in all the bar-rooms in town, warning the proprietors not to sell or give their husbands any intoxicating liquors under penalty of the law. The penalty is \$20 fine for each offense.

EDThe reports from Southern Illinois present the following facts in regard to the prospect of the wheat crop: The breadth of winter wheat is very large, and the general testimony is, that its present promise is unprecedented.

EDTo-day is the 317th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare.

EDAn admirer of the New Orleans Picayune has presented its editor with a wasp net to enable him to fight the Bee.

EDA new water-proof cloak for ladies consists of fine and very thin rubber cloth covered over with black taffeta silk. They are so light that they cover over the whole dress like a domino. Their cost is about fifty dollars. They are an English invention.

A CALL.

JUDGE FRANKLIN CHINN, Esq.: If you will permit the use of your name for magistrate, you will receive the support of

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDA GENTLE FISHING PARTY.—It was our pleasure to join a most agreeable fishing party from Lexington on Friday last, in company with several gentlemen from this place, and to spend a couple of days with them on Flat Creek, where they are still camped. The party from Lexington, consisting of Messrs. J. Hanna, J. Dudley, W. K. Higgins, J. H. Shropshire, Horace Craig, Thos. Mitchell, and Wm. McNeese, arrived by the morning cars in time to take the steamer Blue Wing, which left at 8 o'clock, and were joined here by Col. E. H. Taylor, our worthy Mayor, E. H. Taylor, Jr., J. G. Dunphy, and Buck Keenan. Going aboard the boat to take leave of them, we found ourselves soon pressed into the party without previous preparation or provision for such an expedition. By judicious management known only to old campaigners, we had soon exchanged our plug hat or a felt one, seen from Marsh Woods a pair of old fishing pants, borrowed a reel and a pair of Capt. Sanders, and when, after a pleasant ride of two hours, the Blue Wing tarried us at the mouth of Flat Creek, we were as much a fisherman in looks as any of the party. It required some time to establish a camp, which was done about half a mile up the creek, where the two tents were pitched, and the necessary stores and baggage in due time secured. Brief as was our stay, it would require a volume to record all the pleasant incidents of the two days we formed part of this agreeable and hospitable company. Never was a camp better supplied nor fare more invitingly dispensed. By common consent it was named "Camp Hauna," in honor of the senior member of the company, and when we left we were still christening it. As to the fishing, it is enough to say that, notwithstanding the weather was raw and unfavorable, we caught enough for current use, and with the favorable change which has taken place, we doubt not that there will be fine sport. We hope they will not catch all, but will leave some for another time. We are afraid, however, as the party was organized by that note fisherman, Horace Craig, who has but recently depopulated the waters of Dick's River, that fish will be a scarce commodity in Flat Creek when they leave Col. Higgins, who made his home in Central and Western Kentucky among the game last fall, has his gun as well as his rod along, and the next squirrel census in that region will, we fear, show a great falling off. However, here's luck to you, gentlemen, and hoping that none of you may get splinters in your fingers.

I. O. G. T.—Capital Lodge of Good Templars will meet to-morrow night (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock. The quarterly election of officers will take place, besides other business of importance will be transacted.

STAR GALLERY.—J. B. Fay, of the celebrated ferreotype gallery, 71 E. street, Louisville, has opened a branch on the lot of Mr. Steele, just east of the Capital Hotel. If any of our citizens want any real live pictures, now is the time to secure them. Mr. Fay's stay will be short; so go at once and avoid the crowd.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GALLATIN.

Pursuant to a call by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Gallatin, a large meeting of the citizens was held in the court-house at Warsaw, on Monday April 17, 1871.

Judge A. G. Craig was called to the Chair, and Attila Cox was appointed Secretary, and Joseph Rucker Assistant Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting was to select delegates to represent Gallatin county at the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 3d day of May next, and also to appoint delegates to a joint convention of Gallatin and Grant counties that may be held.

On motion, it was determined that the districts select four delegates each, whereupon the following gentlemen were chosen:

First District—Dr. A. B. Chambers, Judge A. G. Craig, John A. Gex, and L. F. Sanders, Esq.

Second District—M. J. Williams, Dr. J. S. Brown, Rod. Perry, and Ambrose Rea.

Third District—Wm. Dean, A. Gibson, E. Hogan, and Samuel Turley.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to cast their votes for Hon. Thomas L. Jones as the first choice of this county for Governor; Dr. Howard Smith for Auditor; and James W. Tate for Treasurer.

On motion, the Democratic Executive Committee of Gallatin county was instructed to confer with the committee of Grant county, and propose holding a joint convention at Flat Creek, in Grant county.

On motion, the same delegates from each district in this county, chosen for the State Convention, were selected to represent Gallatin county in a joint convention of Gallatin and Grant counties to choose a candidate for the next Legislature.

It was then moved to instruct the delegates to vote as a unit, leaving the question to be decided unanimously by the districts, each voting separately. The 1st district decided not to instruct, and the 2d and 3d districts instructed their delegates to vote as a unit. The vote was not unanimous the Chairman decided the motion lost.

On motion, the convention then adjourned.

A. G. CRAIG, Chairman.

A. Cox, } Secretaries.

Jos. B. Rucker, } Esq.

FRANKFORT, April 22, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Duncan, Floyd & Co. vs. Butler, &c., Jefferson; Fisher's adm'r vs. Hancock's adm'r, Henderson; Fife's adm'r vs. Fife, &c., Marion; petition for re-hearing filed.

Bank of Kentucky, Co. vs. Bright, &c., Shelby; originally filed by agents of parties, appealed to the court of appeals; S. Shadon Bright, and one file supplemental affidavit.

Murphy, K., Kohl, Ballitt; motion to dismiss appealed.

McGinnis, Staples, Caldwell; petition for re-hearing filed.

Hargrave, Hudson, Green; Hargrave vs. Burns, Marion; petition for re-hearing filed.

McClary, St. John, & Co. vs. Bright, &c., Shelby; and Construction Turnpike Co. vs. McClary, St. John, & Co., Louisville; every judgment, or order, filed in the court of appeals; and appeal bond and appeal bond and appeal bond filed.

Shadon, A. vs. Ruby, Spence; by consent set for 4th day of term.

Pollard vs. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co. vs. Shadon; submitted on briefs.

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McGinnis, Staples, Caldwell; petition for re-hearing filed.

Hargrave, Williams, Morgan; petition for re-hearing filed.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Health in Perfumes.

A love of flowers and perfumes has always been deemed a lady-like taste. Every one, even the rudest, recognizes something refined in this taste, and likes to see it displayed. Not only gentle Sir Galahad, but the grimdest and toughest knights in the lists were doubtless pleased to see it.

"Perfumed flowers fall in showers."

Now it appears that this taste is as useful as it is charming. An Italian professor has discovered, by a series of careful experiments, that sweet-scented flowers have a powerful effect in producing atmospheric ozone. Our readers are aware that ozone is a peculiar form of the life-sustaining element of our atmosphere. The latest researches seem to show that it is composed of three atoms of oxygen combined in one. However this may be, there is little doubt that the presence of ozone in the air is very important in sustaining vitality and repelling disease.

Professor Mantegazza found that the essences of certain flowers and scented plants develop ozone in very large quantities. Among the flowers are especially mentioned those of the narcissus, hyacinth, mimosa, heliotrope, and lily of the valley; among plants, the cherry laurel, lavender, mint, juniper, fennel, rose, and bergamot. But it may be inferred that all sweet odors of vegetable origin have the same health-giving quality. In view of these facts, we are not surprised to learn that "the professor recommends the use of flowers in marshy districts and in places infected with animal emanations, as the powerful oxidizing influence of ozone may destroy them." He advises that the inhabitants of such regions should surround their dwellings with beds of the most odorous flowers.

It is a comfort to know that the most delightful of feminine occupations is also one of the most beneficial. Every woman who surrounds her dwelling with sweet-scented flowers and plants, and who makes her rooms and her clothing fragrant with their essences, is an angel of health to her family and friends. It is well to remark, also, that this discovery of Professor Mantegazza affords another evidence of the importance of the study of chemistry to the well-being of our daily life. It has been called the "household science," and the time must come when no course in any summary for young ladies will be deemed complete unless it includes a familiar acquaintance with this most useful of all the sciences.

Bottling Sunshine.

We have often heard the remark as derisive of some foolish undertaking "bottling moonshine;" but if moonshine has not been bottled, sunshine has, at least, so says a foreign journal, which says: "A singular discovery is announced by the Echo Rochelet as having been made by a French professor at the College of Saintes, in Charente Inferieure. It consists of the singular fact of actually bottling the sun's rays and utilizing them at pleasure. The writer describes the operation as follows: The professor takes a vase—the material is not mentioned—and exposes it in a certain position to the direct action of the sun's rays. After it has thus absorbed the heat for the space of a quarter of an hour, it is closed with a cork and hermetically sealed, a small aperture being left in cork. Affixing a powerful lens to the vase, he causes the rays to converge to a point upon the wick of a common candle placed on a table at a distance of one yard from the vase. In less than three seconds the wick ignites and lights the candle, which burns steadily. The writer states that the experiment was tried several times, and was equally successful on each occasion."

About Silk.

Facts and history compel us to yield to the Chinese the honor of this great discovery.

Aristotle, Horace, Pliny, Virgil, and others recognize the Chinese genius in its discovery and skill in its product, while they eulogize its rare qualities, its richness and beauty.

Little was known of its nature or character,

in Europe, till near the dawn of the Christian Era. During the reign of Caligula it became a court dress.

The Persians began the traffic in silks, and monopolized the western trade till the sixth century. About the year 530 the eggs of the silk worm were secretly procured in China and brought into Europe. The first effort to cultivate the worm and to manufacture silk were made in Sicily; and from thence the business spread through Italy and to other parts of Europe. The Moors were the first producers of silk in Spain. James the First made special efforts to introduce the rearing of worms and the product of raw silk in Virginia. In 1651 the coronation robes of Charles II were made of Virginia silk. Governor Oglethorpe brought eight pounds of raw silk from Georgia into England in 1734, from which a dress was made for Queen Caroline.

If a person swallows poison, instead of breaking out into mittitudinous and incoherent exclamations, send some one after a doctor; meanwhile run to the kitchen, get a half gill of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other. If, by this time, the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg followed by a cup of strong coffee (because these will not a larger number of poisons than any other accessible article), as antidotes for any remaining in the stomach.

CHALK for Stock.—When an animal is found flecking his fellow, it is a proof that uncleanliness is present in the stomach, and the licking of his neighbor is a habit contracted by instinct with a view of removing the uncleanliness. Unfortunately instinct is not always sufficient to avoid dangerous practices, and if we take for granted that the stomach is not always fully charged with acid matter, we will, without hesitation, find a remedy. It is only necessary to place with their reach shallow troughs in which is kept a supply of common chalk. If an animal has a superabundance of acid secretion, it will most certainly neutralize the excess of acid. If an animal has not acid in excess, and partakes of chalk, it will do no harm. It is often too late to administer remedies to young stock, and the placing of chalk within their reach can not be made too early.

A market gardener of Lake county, Ill., says that he has the most remarkable success in the use of salt upon his tomato plants. He applies it at various times during the season, and in every case the effect is marked in the increased growth of both plants and fruit. In some cases he lays the roots of backward plants bare, sprinkling them with a tablespoonful of ordinary barrel salt, and covers with soil. Plants ordinarily treated this way, take an immediate start and develop five fruit.

To PREVENT A COW SUCKING HERSELF.—The Toronto Globe says: A sort of rope worn on the neck to prevent the cow getting her head round sufficiently to accomplish her purpose will answer. This rope is made as follows: Make six bars of the requisite length, to extend from the head to the shoulder. Bore two holes in each, close to the respective ends. Carry a rope through the holes at the anterior ends, and another through them at the posterior ends, by which to tie it round the neck; have the bars kept at appropriate distances from each other by knots on the rope. If properly adjusted, this will put a stop to the sucking.

WHITE WASH THAT WILL NOT WASH OFF.—Slack the lime in the usual way. Mix one gill of flour with a little cold water, taking care to beat out all the lumps; then pour on it boiling water enough to thicken to the consistency of common starch when boiled for use. Pour it, while hot, into a bucket of the slackened lime, and add one pound of whiting. Stir all well together. A little "blue water" made by squeezing the indigo mixed with water improves it.

ED.—A correspondent of the English Mechanic gives the following curious remedy for toothache: Put a piece of quicklime as big as a walnut into a pint of water in a bottle. Clean the teeth with a little of it every morning, rinsing the mouth with clean water afterwards. If the teeth are good, it will preserve them and keep away toothache; but if the teeth are gone, it will harden the gums so that they will mastinate crusts and all.

• CURIOS HANGING BASKET.—Procure a large sized turnip, and scrape the inside, leaving a thick wall all around; fill the cavity with earth, and plant in it some clinging vine or morning glory. suspend the turnip with cords, and in a little time the vines will twine around the strings, and the turnip sprouting from below will put forth leaves and stems that will turn upward and curl gracefully around the base.

AN Iowa farmer claims to have used for five years, with very good results, a harrow made by attaching four arms at each side of a double-binged piece. These are placed a foot apart, and have teeth made of 1-inch iron, eight inches long, driven in, sloping backward at an angle of forty-five degrees. They are six inches apart in the first pair, five in the second, four in the third, and three in the last. This is not patented, and he says such a harrow can be made for iron five to ten dollars. From this description any worker in wood ought to know how to make one.

THE raising of Cashmere goats for their wool has become an established pursuit in Nebraska. One gentleman has a flock of 200, and his success in raising them has induced many others to adopt the breeding of that valuable stock as a regular pursuit.

TO CURE SCRATCHES.—Take sulphur and soft soap, equal parts, mix well together, and rub the sores once a day. Three applications generally are sufficient; but cases may require more. It is a sure cure.

GLOVES must either match the dress or the trimmings. Long white kid, reaching nearly to the elbow, are considered very elegant. These were worn in Queen Anne's time by the court ladies.

A recent fashion writer says: "Panniers, Grecian bends and doll-baby sashes are all 'left out in the cold.' Their reign is over. Dresses are worn longer, and immense court trains appear in full dress."

THE veil most worn now-a-days consists of a yard of black net, usually dotted and edged with lace. The new steel spring around the front of the bonnet is the most usual fastening.

LACE sashes are among the latest novelties.

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Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.
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Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. PHOMSON.
Clerk—JAMES C. CROCKETT.
County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterer Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Dabney Todd—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. Wm. T. Bacon, Constable.

Second District—H. B. Innis—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December. George W. Howe—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. J. L. Sullivan—Second Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—E. O. Hawkins and John W. Jackson—Both on First Monday in March, June, September, and December. John T. Gaines, Constable.

Fifth District—Lawrence Gordon—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. Polgrave, Constable.

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